WEDNESDAY, MAY 8, 1872.

Amusements To-Day. Booth's Theatre-Richard III. Bowery Theatre—Woodlegh.

Fifth Avenue Theatre—Article 47.

DJ mple Theatre—Hampty Dampty. Matines.

86. James Theatre—McKvoy's Hiberatoon. Matines.

Ban Francisco Hall—385 Roadway.

Tony Pastor's Opera House—The Trapper Spy. Theatre Comique—Bine Monday. Mature.
Union Square Theatre—The Vokes Family. Matines.
Wallack's Theatre—London Assurance.
Wood's Museum—French Spy. Matinee.

The Question of the Day.

Ever since the Convention at Cincinnati the only question respecting the ticket has

been: Will the Democracy support it? Everybody understands that if the Democracy and the Liberals vote for HORACE GREELEY, he will be carried into the White House on a perfect whirlwind of enthuniasm.

Well, all the indications to-day are that the Democracy will vote for Horace Gree-LEY for President and B. GRATZ BROWN for Vice-President in November next.

The tendency of the Democratic party to this noble and patriotic resolve has been evident from the first. It is true that Horace Greeley has been a persistent and manful opposent of that party; but It is also true that to oppose him now is to support Grant and to keep the power in the corrupt, lawless, and incompetent hands that now wield it.

The Democrats of all the old slave States are a unit for GREELEY.

The German Democrats are ready to support GREELEY. The Irish Democrats are enthusiastic for

GREELEY, and will not hear of any other candidate,

Such leading Democrats of the East and West as Thomas A. HENDRICKS, GEORGE H. PENDLETON, GEORGE E. PUGH, F. P. BLAIR, Jr., and HENRY C. MURPHY are for GREELEY; and the majority of the Democratic press are with them. This suffices to show the powerful, the resistless flow of the tide.

With the Liberals and the Democrats heartily combined in support of the same candidate, how many States is it possible for the nominee of the officeholders' Convention to carry? Can anybody name five States that he will be sure of?

Too Late.

There is good ground for the belief that the managers of the GRANT faction are alarmed at the power developed by the Ciucinnati ticket, and especially by the adhesion of the entire Democracy of the South, of a great portion of the German Democracy, of the Irish Democracy in all parts of the Union, and of so many of the most influential leaders and statesmen of the Democratic party, both in the East and the West. In this state of alarm, the first Idea in their minds is naturally to throw GRANT overboard, and to nominate at Philadelphia some candidate against whom such open hostility has not yet broken out in the Republican party.

One of the notions is to nominate for

President James G. Blaine of Maine, the | The simple fact that a bill containing a land present Speaker of the House of Repre- grant is introduced or advocated by Senator Bentatives, and for Vice-President JAMES F. Wilson of Iowa. Another ticket that is proposed is Schuyler Colfax for President, and HENRY WILSON of Massachusetts for Vice-President.

None of these combinations will answer. Three months ago, if the Republican leaders had been inclined to follow the advice whose nomination would have united the the question. Those who imagine that the Liberal Republican movement is man. It is equally essential to the public welfare to turn out the men who surround GRANT, who defend and advocate presenttaking, nepotism, bribe-taking, the Robeson frauds, and the whole mass of corruption which gives character to this Admin-Istration. The Government must be puri-Bed. The fires of reform must cleanse it,

Dr. Horace Greeley has said a good many true things, but none truer than his recent declaration that it is now too late for GRANT to decline, and the Philadelphia men to nominate Colfax and Wilson, or

any other ticket in the GRANT interest. The only way by which it is now possible to restore and purify the Republican party is for the Philadelphia Convention to nomhate by acclamation Horace Greeley for President, and B. GRATZ BROWN for Vice-

Another Indication in Favor of Dr. Greeley's Success.

The London Times is against the election of Dr. Greeley for President of the United States. Other aristocratic journals of England concur with the Times in hostility to the Liberal candidate.

This is encouraging. If the Times had been in favor of the Cincinnati nomination jury. all true Americans might have had reason

most impracticable condition, President GRANT lately took hold of it himself and made the muddle worse. He invited the Republican members of the Committees on Foreign Affairs of the two Houses of Congress to confer with him upon the subject. The Democratic members of these committees were carefully excluded, though in ordistary courtesy they should have been valled in; and yet the conference did not end to GRANT'S satisfaction. Mr. AMBLER of Ohio and Mr. WILLARD of Verment, both Republicans, expressed their condemnation of the stupid management of the affair, and their unwillingness to follow the Administration any further in it; and there GRANT's attempt to piece out the incompetency of the State Department and his own ignorance with the help of Congressional experience and judgment came

to a sudden and hopeless end. The conspicuous foreign achievements of our present rulers are their betrayal of the | against Grant

Cubans and their cooperation with the slave traders of Havana, their San Domingo swindle, and now their clumsy and ridiculous overthrow of the Washington Treaty. Corruption and lawlessness at home, incompetence and bungling abroad -such is this Administration. Will not the people think it is time to try a new departure?

Dr. Greeley and His Style of Dress.

The upholders of personal government affect to laugh at GREELEY because he wears a white overcoat and a broadbrimmed hat and has a lingering attachment for a swallow-tail coat. They affect to think that on account of these peculiarities GREELEY should not be elected President.

Objections of a similar kind were made against Lincoln in 1864. The ungainly style and not handsome features of the martyr President were ridiculed and caricatured, just as GREELEY's style and dress are now. But caricatures and ridicule did not prevent Honest Ane from being elected by an overwhelming majority.

The earnest Republicans who were for LINCOLN then are for GREELEY now. The people do not feel any need for an Adonis in the Presidential chair, but they do want an honest man. GREELEY's white coat and broad-brimmed.hat will last him through his one Presidential term. Unlike cigars, bull pups, and demijohns, the supply will not need continual renewing; and besides, he pays for them himself.

The liquor question has reached the French Assembly, where a bill for the pur'shment of drunkenness has given rise to animated discussion. The bill was strongly opposed by M. TESTELIN, a medical man, who regarded the bill as contrary to the code and common sense, and, moreover, as an attempt at legislation which would certainly prove inoperative. If all vices were to be made penal offences, M. TESTE-LIN thought it would be as reasonable to punish gluttony as drunkenness. He argued that it was only by improving the moral and material condition of the people that drunkenness could be diminished; and he further urged as an objection against the bill that it was evidently directed against the poor, while the rich man might get drunk on champagne with impunity. But the bill found advocates who were as earnest in its favor as M. TESTELIN was in opposition. M. LABOULAYE, in the name of the con mittee which reported favorably on the bill expressed himself in favor of severely punishing drunkenness. He thought that the argument that legislation had been powerless for three thousand years to put an end to this vice showed that the necessity for penal laws on the subject had been felt in all time, and that it might as well be said that laws against murder and robbery were of no use because they failed to entirely repress those crimes. M. LABOULAYE attributed all the fires of the Commune to drunkenness, and there is no doubt that the bill owes Its origin to the impression which has gained ground in France, that the most turbulent acts of the Commune were due to drink.

Senator Pomerov of Kansas, instead of meeting the charges of gross corruption and fraud brought against him, is engaged, as usual, in endeavors to aid the land grabbers in their efforts to appropriate large portions of the public domain. Notwithstanding the declarations of Congress that it would make no more grants of public lands to corporations, POMEROY has in-troduced a bill giving away enormous quantities of the national property to a corporation which it is proposed to create, under the title of the Southern Transportation Company. Pomenov should be deemed a sufficient reason for its prompt rejection by Congress.

The sect of fanatics known as the Peculiar People are giving the authorities a good deal of trouble in England. These people refuse to provide medical assistance in cases of sickness, but when one of their number is taken ill call in the elders of the church, who lay their which The Sun so candidly gave them, hands on the invalid, anoint him with oil, and they might have adopted some candidate leave the rest to Providence. It is believed that he laying on of hands by the elders in Republican party. But now it is out of of sickness has increased the spread of smallpox, which has prevailed extensively among this sect, and no little popular feeling has consemerely a crusade against Grant are mistaken. It is directed at a whole mistaken. It is directed at a whole trial for the manslaughter of his daughter in system. It does not merely aim to failing to provide her with medical assistance; take power from an unfit and dangerous and the wife of this man has been arrested for permitting another child to die through similar neglect. The case of the woman is aggravated by the fact that in order to show her faith in supernatural interposition, she carried the second child into a room containing fifty or sixty people and kept it there for several hours, after the small-pox eruption had broken out upon it. As remonstrances have proved unavailing with these fanatics, the utmost severity of the law will be brought to bear against them.

It is not probable that Mr. MICHAEL MOORE of South Boston will trouble himself in future about fragments of United States Treasury notes which may come in his way. It appears that some time ago Mr. Moore by some means came in possession of a piece of a \$50 Treasury note, No. 40,613, of the issue of 1861. This he forwarded to the Treasury Department at Washington, accompanied with an affidavit, sworn to before a Justice of the Peace, that about the 17th of March, 1869, the remainder of the note was destroyed, and asking the Department to send him for the fragment which he enclosed fifty dollars with accrued interest. Unfortunately for Mr. MOORE, however, a search in the Department, it is said, brought to light the identical bill from which the fragment had been cut; the two pieces fitted precisely and made the note complete. The consequence was that Mr. Moore has been held in the sum of \$1.500 for trial on a charge of attempting to defraud the United States Treasury, and has also rendered himself liable to an indictment for per-

to fear that there was some mistake about it. The opposition of the aristocratic and monarchical press of England will confirm all friends of liberty and democratic ideas in the conviction that in supporting Horacic General for President they are doing what is right.

Blundering and Bungling.

So the Washington Treaty is to fail because the Administration could not find a case of the state of the support of the purpose, which has been published in a volume of Topage, under the title of "The Underground Railroad was an institution which for many years afforded transportation for a class of chattels which no longer exists in this country; but a history of its operations is none the less interesting on that account. Mr. Walkian Still, who was for many years afforded transportation for a class of chattels which no longer exists in this country; but a history of its operations is none the less interesting on that account. Mr. Walkian Still, who was for many years afforded transportation for a class of chattels which no longer exists in this country; but a history of its operations is none the less interesting on that account. Mr. Walkian Still, who was for many years afforded transportation for a class of chattels which no longer exists in this country; but a history of its operations is none the less interesting on that account. Mr. Walkian Still, who was for many years afforded transportation for a class of chattels which no longer exists in this country; but a history of its operations is none the less interesting on that account. Mr. Walkian Still, who was for many years afforded transportation for a class of chattels which no longer exists in this country; but a history of its operations is none the less interesting on that account. Mr. Walkian Still, who was for many years afforded transportation for a class of chattels which no longer exists in this country; but a history of its operations is none the less interesting on that account. Mr. Walkian Still, who was for many years afforded transportation for chatt cause the Administration could not find a satery was a localized institution in the Intel States at was a work of danger and difficulty to aid the fugitive who sought to escape from the chains of bondare, and the unnost secretary Fish and Banchoff Davis, the plans adopted for assisting rangeways. Mr. still, in pre-Bribe-taker, having got the matter in the most impracticable condition, President that contain within themselves all the elements of exeiting dramatic faterest, and which require no embel isoment to render them deeply impressive. The simple stories of aspirations for freedom and the peril encountered in the pursuit of liberty told in this vol-nue afferd a more wivid realization of the horrors of slavery than could be gained from almost anyother rourse. The narratives read strangely to us now-we can hardly realize that such events could have occurred but a few years ago. To succeeding generations the de

> The emigration from Ireland to the United States promises to be greater this year than for a long time past, and a Cork paper says that the people leaving generally appear to be of the family class and in good county Cork. One line of steamships has been obliged to put on extra ships to accommodate the rush of pas engers, and the other lines have been unable to fully meet the demand for accommodations in many cases.

A correspondent at Hartland, Vt., writes us that the nomination of Greeky and Brown is received with enthusiasm in that State, and that if the Democracy endorse the ticket, even Vermont can be carried

THE GOULD-GORDON FIGHT

THE SECOND ROUND, AND GOULD'S SIDE OF THE CASE.

Meeting the Issue on the Gordon Motions-Gould Affidavits that Hit Right and Left-The Gordon Party Receive a Knock-down, and Beg for Time-The Bogus Earl of Aberdeen as a Correspondent.

The complicated Gordon-Gould-Erie cases were again before Judge Brady, sitting at Chambers, yesterday, that being the day to which the hearing of the several pending mo-tions had been adjourned. Mr. Jay Gould was present in person before the proceedings comenced, with Messrs. David Dudley Field, ex-Judge Fullerton, and Elihu Root of his counsel. The other side was represented by ex-Judge J. K. Porter and John H. Strahan. The titled foreigner did not put in an appearance. Mr. Gould was called out of the room a moment before the Judge entered, but returned during the progress of the hearing and remained for some time in attendance.

time in attendance.

The Court insisted that the arguments should be heard on all the motions jointly.

GORDON'S CASE.

Mr. Strahan then began reading the affidavits in the case, beginning with Mr. Gouid's affidavit upon which Gordon was arrested. This was followed by Gordon's voluminous affidavit of the 12th of April, denying all the allegations of Gould's sworn statement; and denying the receipt of any stock from Gould except a certain lot to buy a farm at Chappaqua for Dr. Horace Greeley. The affidavit also gave Gordon's version of how he became possessed of the shares in the side companies of Erie which were subsequently recovered by Gould, and closed with the harrowing description of Gould's comp d'état at the Metropolitan Hotel. Mr. Strahan was reading this document with great care and a view to its dramatic effect, when the Court interaction.

The Court-Mr. Straham, do you object to reading

a little faster.

Mr. Strahan then proceeded, reading the affidavits of John V. Sears, Dr. Horace Greeley, Stephen W. Sears, Henry S. Marsh, Chief of Police Kelso, John Steers, and one by himself, setting forth that Gould had offered to settle with Gordon and pay him \$160,000 to end the litigation. These papers, or the substance of all of them, have already been printed in The Sux,

Mr. Root then proceeded to reed the documentary case for the other side, which was made up of a mass of affidavits that have not as yet been published. The first was a general affi-davit by Jay Gould, merely intended to connect the various supporting papers. Then followed Gould's answer to Gordon's long affidavit, which was printed in The Sen on April 27. Then followed an affidavit by Col. A. K., McClure, the Pennsylvania State Senator, setting forth that a Mr. Sears, correspondent of the New York Tribians, called upon him some weeks ago, and informed him that

The RIGHT HONORABLE LORD GORDON

was in New York; that he had been in the coun-COL. M'CLURE'S AFFIDAVIT.

was in New York; that he had been in the country for nearly two years, and had succeeded to his title and estate since he came here; that he had the option of the absolute control and direction of the English shares in the New York and Eric Railway Company, and that he, Gordon, would be willing to accept the trust of the English shareholders if Col. Scott could be interested in the management of the Eric Railway, and Mr. Sears requested Col. McCure to confer with Col. Scott, and state the facts to him as above given. On these representations Col. McCure did call on Col. Scott, and stated the case to him as he had been requested, and Col. Scott instructed McCure to arrange for an interview with Lord Gordon in New York, as had been proposed by Sears. McCure advised Mr. Greeley of the arrangement, and of the time Col. Scott would confer with Lord Gordon.

WHAT COL, TOM SCOTT SAYS.

WHAT COL. TOM SCOTT SAYS.

WHAT COL. TOM SCOTT SAYS.

An affidavit by Col. Thomas A. Scott of the Pennsylvania Railroad followed, corroborating Col. McClure's statements. Col. Scott adds:

I went to New York on budiess some days afterward in the midnight train. Mr. Horaco Greelev was on the train, and at his request we went to the Metropolitan Hotel, on our way up town, next morning. Mr. Greeley sent his cara to Lord Gordon, stating that we desired to see him, and the servant returned with the message that Lord Gordon was making his tollet, and we must wait a few moments, as he desired to article.

Dr. Horace Greeley's affidavit, already printed of full in Tite SCN, was next read. Then followed lengthy affidavit by Jay Gould, as follows:

In the month of February last I was informed by Mr. William Beiden of this cuy that the Right Hon, Lord Gordon, otherwise known as the Earlo Aberdeen, a Scottish nobleman, was temporarily in the city; that he claimed to be very largely interested in the stock of the Eric Railway Company, of which I was then the President. At Mr. Belden's request, I sent by Mr. Belden a complimentary pass over the Eric Railway to the defendant, who is Mr. Belden represented to me to be such nobleman. Said pass was, according to my best recollection and belief, in the words and agures following, that is to say:

"18 NOT TRANSFERANCE,
EDIE RALLWAY,
"Pass Right How, Lond Gordon
"Complime targs,"
"Subject to the conditions on the back
"hereof, until December 31, 1812, unless
"otherwise ordered,"
"No. 233." "Jay Gould, President,"

THE EARL OF ABERDEEN.

Mr. Belden, subsequently, and on or about the 14th of February, handed me a letter or note which he said Lord Groton requested the to hand me, and which he said he saw the defendant write. The following is a fac simile of this note:



GOULD'S INTRODUCTION TO THE NOBLEMAN. GOULD'S INTRODUCTION TO THE NOBLEM'N,
I did not become acquainted with the defendant until
the 2d day of March hist: previously the rice Cot. Thos.
A. Scott, the Vice President of the Pennsylvania Rolltonal Company, called on me and said there was a Scottish or English nobleman stepping at the Metropolitan
later, in one city, by the name of Lord formed, and who was very axious to become acquainted with
me: that he believed from what this gentleman said
that he owned or controlled a controlling interest of the
stock of the Erle Railway. That he was undoubtedly
the Farl of Aberdeen, and that he thought it very desirable that I should become acquainted with him.
I accordingly met the defendant by appointment at
his rooms in the Metropoliton Hotel on the second day
of March last. He was introduced to me as, and represented himself to be, Lord Gordon, the Earl of Aberdeen, a Scottlels peer, and a member of the House of
Lords of Great Eritain. He stated to me that he had
taken his seat in the House of Lords in England when
he was only 22 years of age, as a member thereof, and
that he was, when he took his seat, the youngest member of that body.

NONLE IMPOSED.

A NOBLE IMPOSTOR.

inafter stated, he was known and commonly addressed by me and others, including Horace Greedey, Esq., in my presence, as Lord Gordon, and he never stated anything to me which would lead me to suppose that he was not what he claimed and represented himself to be, to wit: Lord Gordon, or the Earl of Aberdeen.

The said defendant then and frequently thereafter represented to me, among other things, that he was a person of great influence and wealth; that he was nos-sessed of large landed estates in Scotland and England; that he was, and for many years had been, in the receipt of an annal income of about \$3.00.00; that he was much laterested in American enterprises and securities; that he had aiready invested large sums of

was much interested in American enterprises and securities; that he had already invested large sums of money in such securities, and was then the owner of many thousand shares of the capital stock of THE NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILROAD COMPANY.

TO MAKE PURTHER INVESTMENTS

GOULD THINKS GORDON MEANT TO CHEAT HIM.

or the Earl of Aberdeen, but is an imposter.

Since my suspicious concerning the defendant's true character became excited, in order the more fully to satisfy myself in relation to him, I caused a message to be sent by cable to London on the 10th of April inst.,

unic?"

Lo which a reply was received on the 11th of April natant, from Mr. Burcham, an eminent Loudon solicitor containing the following.

"The person must be an impostor. The present Earl of Aberdeen is certainly at this moment in Italy. He is not yet taken his seat in the House of Lordicardon, or Earl of Aberdeen, is the one of whose death by drown in Italy. He was not yet taken his seat in the House of Lordicardon, or Earl of Aberdeen, is the one of whose death by drown in January. 1853, the exidence is overwhelming in January. 1853, the exidence is overwhelming.

"PROVE THAT HE IS NOT LOND GORDON."

The Court (interrupting)—I understand that it is not contended that he is the Earl of Aberdeen.

Mr. Field—It is proper that I should show to your Honor the original note, of which we have incorporated a fac-simile. (The original note, written on a sheet of small note paper, with the coronet and monogram in colors, was here hended to the Judge.)

Judge Porter—We have never claimed that our client was the Earl of Aberdeen.

Mr. Root—If the other side will admit that he is not the Earl of Aberdeen or Lord Gordon it will save the reading of a number of addictive.

reof, received by the said brokers as the proceeds AND GOULD CAN'T GET IT. of the aforesaid stocks and securities, excepting All of the alcoresald stocks and securities, excepting these returned to me, as alcoresald, and excepting the twenty-six numbered shares of the stock of the Gil creek and Allegheny River Railroad company remaining an sold and claimed from the said brokers in the suit last alcoresald, have been wrongfully and fraudulently converted by the defendant to his own use, in the manner alcoresald. Securities so as aforcesald wrongfully and fraudulently converted to this own use by the defendant, are of the value of about \$1,300.00.

This action, which is brought to recover of the defendant are soft the securities of the value through the properties of the value that the securities of the value that the securities of the value chains the value of a summons because of the value of the v

The defendant is not a citaten or resident of this State, but is a rowing impostor. I have been informed and believe that he has been extensively engaged in the West and in Providence, it. I., in the perpersial on of extensively rands, by means of similar false and fraudulent representations concerning himself, his tiles, his inducate, and wealth.

Sworn to before me this 6th day of May, 1872.

George T. Henning, Notary Public.

Gronge T. Henning, Sotary Public,
Mr. Frank H. Clark, of the city of St. Paul,
Minn., President of the Lake Superior and Mississippi Railroad Company, swears that Gordon
came to his office in St. Paul in May, 1871, with a
letter of introduction; he presented his card,
on which was written, "Rt. Hon. G. H. Gordon."
The affidavit continues.

RIS LORDSHIP'S OPERATIONS AT THE WEST. At my request Mr. Gordon accompanied me on a trip, which, with a party, I was about makingto buinth and return, which coemied three days in all. Mr. Gordon, the conversation with me and my friends, represented himself to be the younger brother of Lord Gordon, and comment to the lost Earl of Aberdeen. Mr. Gordon's conduct and conversation were, however, of such peculiar nature as to cause rebark, and to create mispicion that he was not of the rank that he represented himself to be. lisplayed upon his person numerous lewels, chang-

IN THE SAW MILL. BUSINESS.

He told me that he had bought a half interest in a saw mill in Minneapolis, for which, had paid \$60.80, stating that he had bought it for the purpose of establishing a young man by the name of Goidy in business; he said he had not this Mr. Godey while visiting at Harvard College, Cambridge, Massachusetts; he told the same story to others of our party, representing, however, that he interhed no establish a young Mr. Mc obb in business insight of Godey, as he had stated to me. I pon making inquiry afterward, in wilmneapolis, I ascertained tout he had not bought any interest in a mill. He displayed his pocket photograph book, containing photographs of persons whom he safer in displand to the had not bought any interest in a mill. He displayed his pocket photograph book, containing photographs of persons whom he safer in displand on the protograph which he said was his knother to be an identical copy of a photograph which I had at my rooms, which was A LIKENESS OF THE DUKE OF EDINBURGH.

photograph which one of my family bought in London gathern months previously. I called the streathen of several of my friends to this hotograph, which he raid was of his brother, and, on THE EARL'S CORONET.

athorized. Next followed an affidavit by William Belden incorporating a communication printed in the Herald of March II, which he identifies as having previously been written by Gordon, who therein

previously been written by Gordon, who therein assumes to be a titled gentleman.

An affidavit by Alexander D. Compton fiatly contradicts Mr. Straian's sworn assertion that Jay Gould, through him, offered to pay Gordon \$100.050 in settlement of these matters.

Affidavits were also read from Henry H. Mar-Afidavits were also read from Henry H. Mar-

600 shares of Erie stock to Gould at the Metro-politan Hotel on the 6th of March. Then followed Mr. Gould's sworn statement of the recovery of the stocks and money from Gor-don on the 23d of March as follows:

GOULD'S COUP D' ETAT.

On the morning of that day I met Mr. William Belden and informed him that Gordon had obtained a large amount of money and securities from me; that I had about made up my mind that Gordon was a great fraud, and that he had swindled me, and that I had resolved to take legal proceedings against him in order to recover my property, unless he either returned it or gave me better proof than he had yet given that he was, and could do, what he had represented, and that the property was safe in his hands.

Mr. Belden said that as Gordon had been a great of Mr. Belden said that as Gordon had been a great of Mr. Belden said that as Gordon had been a great of was ange in his hands.

Mr. Belden said that as Gordon had been a guest of his, and he knew him very well, he believed that if he could see him he would return the moneys and securities which I had given him without legal proceedings, or satisfy me that they were not necessary. Belien and I then started to go to the Metropolitan Hotel for the number of seeing Gordon.

TO SEE MR. TWEED

CORROBORATED BY WILLIAM BELDEN in every particular, who swears that he obtained from Gordon the sum of \$200.00 and the securities referred to by Gould without using any threats of any kind against him, and without saying or doing anything for the purpose of intimidating or calculated to intimidate him. He gave them up freely and voluntarily, at the same time saying that he had kept them for Mr. Gould, and had been ready and was willing to give them to him at any time he should

on, and proceeds to tell the story of his interview with Gordon, as follows:

A DELAGREEABLE DUTY.

On entering I shook hands with Gordon, as usual, and after saying to him that I had come to visit him upon unpleasant business, I requested him to take a seat and give me his attention, which he did. I then told him hat I had been informed by Mr. Gould that he, Gordon, had been imposing on Goula; that Gordon had obtained a large sum of money and securities of value under the pretence that he was a Scottish notleman, and that he owned and controlled a majority of the Eric stock; that Mr. Gould had become perfectly satisfied that he was not Lord Gordon nor the Earl of Aberdeen, and that he did not own say Eric stock of any such anyount as he had pretended, and that he had deliberately swindled and defrauded him; that I had told Mr. Gould that I be lieved torsion would give up the securities if I requested him set to do, and that I had come to see him for that purpose; that Mr. Gould was so thoroughly convinced that Gordon was an imposter and confidence man that he would undoubtedly take active legal proceedings a soon as he was able, and that, from weat I knew of tordon's representations, he could certainly recover the securities, if he could not pumbs him severely besides.

I told him that if he was Lord Socion, and was that he had represented, he could not in home keep the scentiles for a moment; that he had been my gues and that he ewed it to all whom he called his friends; clear this matter up instantly, and return the scentile that if he was not Lord Gordon he certainly could in keep the securities, nor would he be allowed to kee them; that in any light in which I could view the mater, he must surrender the securities, and he had far

EUTTER ACT LIKE A GENTLEMAN

Mr. Gould then wrote a note, in substance as follows:
Lord Gordon-Prycent:
If you have anything to give to me, either money or
securities, please give it to Mr. Belden.
Mr. Belden represents me fully.
(Signed)
I thereupon returned and informed Gordon of what f
have just narrated, and he at one proceeded to the adjoining room and returned with a puckage of money
and securities, which he threw on the table, saying:

"THERE ARE MR. GOULD'S SECURITIES, and there is his money, just as he gave it to me. Give it to him, and ask him if there is anything else that he wants." I counted the money and found \$200.00 in greenback, and found the scenarios to consist of twenty shares Northern and Nyack Enlirond bonds, one hundred shares Brook's Loconitive Works stock, and five hundred shares of the National Stock Yard Company stock.

On comparing them with a statement furnished me by Mr. Gould, I found wanting five hundred shares of the Fair and Atlante Siceping Codeh Company stock, and 50 shares of the Enliron Helling Mil. Company stock, and 50 shares of the Unit resulting Mr. Company stock, and 50 shares of the Unit rest and Atlante Siceping Codeh Company stock, and 50 shares of the Unit rest and Atlante Siceping Codeh Company stock, and 50 shares of the Unit rest and Atlante Siceping Codeh Company stock, and stock and strength of the Westerney of the Scholar Strength of the Strength "THERE ARE MR. GOULD'S SECURITIES,

of the scentifies, being the stock of the Sleeping of the scentifies, being the company and the Jeffont Carcompany, the folling Mill company, and the Jeffont Carcompany already and the Jeffont Carcompany already and seed in the ling if I would call for them, she left him, and carried the money and securities, escribed, to Mr. Goold, it rooms 112.

Generally all of them, the carried to Gordon and asked in the season Killed nearly all of them. So naker, man will not be trombled with the tondish bulsance the coming season. Mr. Thomas Gill, the chammon fisher, man will not be trombled with the tondish bulsance the coming season. Mr. Thomas Gill, the chammon fisher, man will not be trombled with the tondish bulsance the coming season. Mr. Thomas Gill, the chammon fisher, man will not be trombled with the tondish bulsance the coming season. Mr. Thomas Gill, the chammon fisher, and the broaded of the Captain of the Great Hills, say that the task will run to anciers. The deep water rising and troing outside will be good.

A Steepless Palice Captain.

Probably the most active Police Captain on The few row.

to be comperation.

The left him, and returning gave the order on Austoberge to Mr. Gould, and shortly after left him, and the remaining favorable for the him on, at his request; at dinner, or afterward, I asked or the blance of the scornitus belonging to Mr. I, and be put me off until Monday, but was exceeding the followed my accidence in the latest was exceeding the followed my across and sternitus and

him great satisfaction, and he repeatedly recurred to the subject in the same way. He has since retured to deliver to me the balance of the securities, though I have reminded him of his prom-ise to me so to do.

AN UNEXPECTED WITNESS.

This statement is further corroborated by the affidavit of W. S. Patten, as follows: I know the parties to this action, and have heard the aminavit of the defendant on which the defendant moves in an action brought by him against Mr. Gould, for an injunction and a receiver, read.

I was visiting the rooms of the defendant, whom I I was visiting the rooms of the defendant, whom I then supposed to be, and whom I have frequently heard call himself. Lord Gordon, on the afternoon of the 23d of March, referred to by him, when Mr. Belden's card was received. He asked me to step into an adjoining room, which I did. The door between the room in which I was and that in which the defendant received Br. Belden was ajar, and during their interview lecould took place house did hear, nearly if not quite all that took place he room of them.

I have read the foregoing sildavit of Mr. Belden. It is true in every to clouds so far as it relates to the interview between the control of the acidavit of the defendant in this and himself, and the acidavit of the defendant in this read in unqualifiedly false. Mr. Belden west out the defendant cannet review, and each time he went out the defendant cannet review, and each time he went out the defendant cannet review.

done.

An affidavit was also read from Wm. M. Tweed, denying any knowledge or participation in this strange business, save as a friend of Mr. Gould's he knew what was going on, and advised him if he wanted an arrest made that Judge Shandley could issue the warrants.

This closed the case on Mr. Gould's part.

LORD GORDON WANTS TO REPLY. Mr. Strahan—I suppose we will have the op-portunity of answering these affidavits. Mr. Field—That I believe is unusual; but I

onsent to a reference. Ex-Judge Porter-If Gould had satisfied him-Ex-Judge Porter—If Gould had satisfied himself with denying the facts we have put on record we would have no right to reply. But he has undertaken to put in new matter, and therefore we wish to put on record a reply to the affidavits read to-day. As to whether it was or was not conceded that this party was Lord Gordon I made the reply while the affidavits were being read that he, in the papers in this case, had made to such claim, and that it was for them to prove he was not. It is proper for me to say at this stage that the name which he has not assumed is the Earl of Aberdeen; that the fact that he assumed that name or had ever represented himself to be so, rests upon the allegation of Jay Gould and witnesses equally worthy of credit.

HAS BEEN LORD GORDON FROM CHILDHOOD.

In regard to the title of Lord Gordon, while he has never assumed it in any legal proceeding, it is the name that he bore from his boyhood. In this country he has not assumed what he would be at liberty to do in his own, except when incidentally brought in contact with those who knew something of his antecedents; but when Jay Gould, in defense of a foul conspiracy or a false arrest, undertakes to plant his oath against the oath of an honest man, then I ask that the record shall be made complete, and that he shall not, after introducing his experite affidavits, such as they are, be permitted now to say, "the record is now complete and we will take a new deal." I desire first that the whole case shall be before your Honor, and then if your Honor shall have a shadow of doubt, you may provide for a further elucidation of the facts by a reference. These papers are voluminous; some of them are of a character that require very particular examination and reply. The counsel have had two or three weeks to pre-

INFORMATION WANTED. Mr. Field-We would be very much gratified if the learned counsel will now tell us who his client is-what Lord Gordon he is, or of what Ex-Judge Porter-It would undoubtedly have been well and wise if my learned friend and his client had made that inquiry before putting themseives on record in reference to the matter. We propose that that inquiry be answered not here but by the oaths of those who have the

acts. Mr. Field-My learned friend answered the inquiry to a certain extent. Why tell us in part? We have certainly inquired, but our effort has been unsuccessful.

BIS CLIENT OBJECTED TO COMING
and answering for himself, because he was not
paid the fee of fifty cents, and then left, and has
not since shown himself. Where is he now?
Judge Brady—The course which is usually
adopted in a case of this kind is very well settled. An opportunity is always given upon motions like this to respond to new matter. So far
as new matter is introduced on the part of Mr.
Gould. Mr. Gordon will have a reasonable opportunity to answer. I quite agree with Mr. Field
that the examination of a party before the Court
or referee would be much more satisfactory, although i almost feel justified at this timein ordering a reference for that purpose. I don't hesitate in giving my opinion that an examination
ought to be had of both parties.
Mr. Strahau—If your Honor should adhere to
that opinion after affidavits have been introduced, we shall be satisfied with such a course.
Judge Brady—I shall expect the utmost good
faith on both sides in producing the parties for
examination, and I shall look upon it as most
suspicious if either shall not be forthcoming.

Who Shall be First? HIS CLIENT OBJECTED TO COMING

WHO SHALL BE FIRST?

the conclusion of the affidavits, and then Mr. Gordon will be ready at the end of Mr. Gould's examination.

Judge Brady—I suggest a different mode.

There are several counsel on each side; the
examination of both might go on at the same time at different places.

Mr. Field-I think the suggestion a most exeffent one. Ex-Judge Porter-My engagements are such hat in order to do that we would have to employ other counsel.

Mr. Field—I suggest that they be examined separately immediately after the reading of the

papers.

Judge Brady—I propose to do this: To extend your time (Gordon's counsel) one week to prepare rebutting affidavits and allow your papers to be read, on condition that your client appear ready for examination.

Ex-Judge Porter—There should be no discrimination. Ex-Judge Porter the parties.

Mr. Field—Make the direction mutual.

Ex-Judge Porter—There would seem to be an implication against my client in such a di-

rection.

Judge Brady-Then I will take your statement that you will produce your client.

Ex-Judge Porter-I object to doing that, as he has never yet failed to be produced.

Judge Brady-You may arrange that between yourselves. I will adjourn the matter for one week, and your rebutting affidavit must be strictly responsive.

A Wonderful Colt. There are 140 horses now in training at Fleetwood Park, including such very fast animals as American Girl, Judge Fullerton, Wm. H. Allen Henry and George Palmer, but the greatest speed quarter, being up hill part of the way-in \$15 seconds No horse of any age has ever trotted it in as fast time as this, and Mr. Levell, the owner of American Girl,

offered to bet \$1,000 against \$5.00 that there is not another horse in the country that can do it. Attempting to Deal in Counterfeit Money while out on Bail.
Patrick Kelly, who gave \$10,000 bail some time

since to answer a charge of having counterfeit money in his possession with intent to pass the same, has again been arrested by one of Col. Whiteley's detectives, on a similar charge. The detective found Kelly at First avsimilar charge. The detective found Kelly at First avenue and Twenty-third street, apparently waiting for some one, and having reason to believe that he had councried money on his person, searched him, and found he sparious \$1 notes on the Ninth National limits, and a number of \$10 on the Farmers' and Mannafacturers' lank of Foundacepaie. Kelly admitted that he intended to sell the notes, saying, "I got them for a young man, and was going to show them to him to see whether they would salt him or not."

Kelly is over Toycars old, and lives in a handsome brown stone from house in Thirtieth street, near livit avenue, dust previous to his obtaining bail on the first charge, he attempted to commit shielde by earting assistanced, and indicted a wound that him dum up for some time. He is said to have been engaged for years in selling constricting at a handsome time. It is said to have been engaged for years in selling constricting these heats, he being the gridenic or sheets he held him in \$10,000 bail, which he has not as yet been able to obtain.

A Reduction of Damages in the Samuels's Libel Smit.

The libel suit of Samuels against the Evening
The, which had been tried before a sherid's jury, and a
verdet of sams for the plaintiff rendered, has just been
lake statement came through a surrout had been read
to be statement came through a surrout had been read
to be statement came through a surrout had been read
to be statement came through a surrout had been read.

Probably the most active Police Captain on the force is Charles McDonnell. He seems to be always awake. Within a week he has arrested one murting

derer and two would-be nurderers with his own hands, if all the Police Captains were one-half as vigitant New York city would be the safest city in the world.

His of runs, Jere Johnson advertises a great sale of lots at The Fifth Avenue deviate of this weeks A Sold in Street of the second from Henry H. Marbroughout my intercourse with him, which continlambda in setting and or read from Henry H. Marlambda in setting and or read from H

THE GREAT CONFERENCE.

EXCITING DEBATE OVER THE BOOK CONCERN FRAUDS.

Thorough and Unprejudiced Investigation

Demanded—The Conference Adjourns Af-ter a Hot Time—No Committee Yet Se-lected—Grave Charges Foreshadowed. Yesterday was a field-day in the Brook. lyn Academy. Parquet and dress circle were crowded, an unusually large number of ladies being present. The discussion on the reference of the Book Concern matter to a committee was spirited and lively, and would have been more spirited but for the apparent fact that a dozen

didates for the episcopacy, and are afraid to lose votes by speaking on either side. PROOF OF THE FRAUDS.
Secretary Harris read the minority report and Dr. Lanahan's report, of which abstracts were given in yesterday's Sun. During the reading of Dr. Lanahan's report a

motion was made to pass over the tables giving

of the ablest doctors of the Church are can-

proof of the frauds in the Concern. "Read all! Read all!" cried several voices, and the tables were read. Dr.Allen of Southern Illinois moved that these papers be referred to the Standing Committee

papers be referred to the Standing Committee on the Book Concern.

The Rev. Mr. Annesley moved that the papers be referred to a special committee, to consist of two, a clergyman and a layman, from each Book Committee District.

Judge McCalmont, of Pittsburgh, moved that a special committee of thirteen be appointed by the bishops, with power to sit during the session of the Conference. The Rev. Mr. Jewett seconded this motion.

AN UNPREJUDICED COMMITTEE WANTED.

ed this motion.

AN UNPREJUDICED COMMITTEE WANTED.

Brother Annesley said that there was no matter of graver interest to the church to come before the General Conference, and, on looking over the list of members of the Standing Book Committee, he found the names of cight who were already involved in the difficulty, and who would by many be considered prejudiced one way or the other. He thought a matter of such impertance required the attention of a larger committee than thirteen.

Dr. Lanaham—I carnestly desire that no attempt will be made here to cut off discussion, that neither the press nor the public will have room to say that the General Conference of the M. E. Church refused in the open daylight to have the fullest and amplest discussion of the whole question. I say now, as I said before, that if there is a man living who should dread an examination by a select committee, that man is myself if my statements are not founded out truth. For two years I have stood alone almost, a powerful committee—

Bishop Simpson—The motion, Dr. Lanaham, is on the amendment to make the committee thirteen instead of thirty.

Dr. Lanahan—I lost sight of the motion, and it is not strange that I should, as I have an interest in the question no other man can have. I hope these friends will not dony me a hearing.

A NEW INVESTIGATION FORESHADOWED.

Dr. Lanahan—I would like to add that I hope those papers will not go to the Book Committee, I say nothing of the gentlemen on that committee, like Dr. Curry. I have said that I have other matters to bring before you, lying outside of the Book Concern, of gravity not less serious than the things referred to in my report. [Sensation.] I have not put them in that report, as a matter of prudence, for they are delicate things. By and by I shall lay them before the Conference, and ask a special committee for their consideration.

Brother Williams moved to lay Judge McCalamont's amendment on the table.

Brother Williams moved to by Judge McCalemont's amendment on the table.

Judge McCalmont defended his amendment, He thought that where the bishops were not charged with any fault, it was proper to repose authority in them. The question was not so much as to the errors of the past as to find out a way of security for the future. [Applause.]

McCalmont's amendment was laid on the table by a large rising vote.

Brother Queal of Wyoming moved as a subsitute that the special committee be constituted by election, by the delegations of the Conference composing the several Book Committee districts.

A THOROUGH INVESTIGATION WANTED.

wish of the Conference to enforce this rale, [Cries of yes, yes.]

A delegate suggested that brother lyes had outraged the dignity of the General Conference in calling the employes of the Book Conference swine. TALKING SCRIPTURE.

Erother Ives—I did not allude to any one discretily. I talked scripture, and I did not knew it was contrary to the rules of the Conference to talk Scripture. [Laughter.]
Judge Goodrich of Rock River agreed with Brother Ives that the whole Church should be represented, as it was on the standing compilities, so that when they went back to their churches, and their people inquired about this matter, they would be able to point to some individual who had been ingaged in the controversy. They wanted to satisfy the Church and not the world. The idea of stopping the scular press weighed very little with him. He make that the partisans on the Book Compilied would be likely to have the matter the capilly sifted. sifted.

As the Judge is himself a member of the clum-

DR. LANAHAN'S CHARGES SUSTAINED.

DR. LANAMAN'S CHARGES SUSTAINED.
Judge Lawrence of Objo-If I stood becease counsel for Dr. Lanahan, I would ask nothing further than the reports which have been made, fake any one of them. It is a complete vindeadon of his course. But, standing here as a repeasentative of time Methodist Church, I ask for a horough investigation on investigation which will satisfy not only the Church, but the whole Bristian world. will satisfy not only the Church, but the whole Christian world.

Judge Lawrence moved, as a substitute for the original motion, that each delegation noted hate one persan, the nomination to be confirmed by the Conference, and that the person that selected meet together and nominate a committee of fifteen from their own body.

And considerable excitement a motion to adjourn was carried by 201 to 100.

OCEAN COUNTY IN FLAMES.

A Sheet of Fire Two Miles in Width Sweep. ing down upon Ton's River-Terrible Destruction of Property.

P. M. a fire started a out three miles northeast from the village of Tom's River, and by 2 o'crock blowing a perfect gale from the northwest. It everything in its way, woods, cranberry bogs houses, barns, sear cly giving the inhabitants